2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **The Farm Mutual Water Company** Report Date: **February 1, 2013**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of: **January 1st - December 31st 2012**

Este informed contiene información muy importante sobre so agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda Bien.

Type of Water Sources in Use:	25% Farm Mutual Water Company Well Water and 75% Purchased Water
Name & Location of Sources:	Well 2 is located at 33383 Mill Pond Drive, Wildomar, Ca 92595 and Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District connection on Bundy Canyon.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	An assessment of drinking water source for the Farm Mutual Water Company was completed in July 2002. The source is most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; wastewater treatment plant, NPDES/WRD permitted discharge and above ground storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the FMWC office.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:	The Farm Mutual Water Company holds a quarterly Shareholder/Customer meeting on the 1st Thursday of the last month of each quarter. Meetings are held at the Farm Barn, located at 33430 Harvest Way, Wildomar, Ca.

For More Information - Contact: Donna Schardein - Operations Manager Phone: 951 244-4198

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards [PDWS]: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards [SDWS]: MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter [mg/L] **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter [ug/L] **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter [ng/L] **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or pictogram per liter [pg/L] **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter [a measure of radiation]

Regulatory Action Level [AL]: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

The sources of drinking water [both tap water and bottled water] include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants:* Such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants:* Such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides:* May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants:* Include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants:* Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Public Health [Department] prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

TABLE I - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	Months in Violation	M C L	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coli form Bacteria	[IN A MONTH] -0-	0	More than [1] sample in a month with a detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coli form or *E. coli*	[IN A YEAR] -0-	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coli form and either sample also detects fecal coli form or *E. coli.*	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

TABLE II - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	A L	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead [ppb]	20	< 5 0.005	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [ppm]	20	0.42	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE III - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent [& reporting units]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L	P H G [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	75	60-120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
F M W C WELL 2	06/12	64	64			
Hardness [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	179	78-370	none	none	Sum of Polyvalent Cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium and are usually naturally occurring.
F M W C WELL 2	2011	303.3	300-310			

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE IV - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent [& reporting units]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L [MRDL]	P H G [MCLG] [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Selenium [ppb]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	6	ND-16	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots [feed additive].
F M W C WELL 2	04/11	7.5	7.5			
Fluoride [ppm]	2011	0.2	0.2 - 0.5	2.0	0.35	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
*Arsenic [ppb]	2012	6.4	5.2 - 9.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste.
Nitrate as NO3 [ppm]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	1.8	.6-4.9	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion and natural deposits.
F M W C WELL 2	09/12	4.5	4.5 as NO3			
TTHM [Total Trihalomethane] [ppb]	2012	19.3	11 - 24	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
NO VIOLATION DETECTED OR REPORTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.						

TABLE V - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent [and reporting units]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	M C L [MRDL]	P H G [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance [Micromhos]	2012	909	512 - 1400	1600	N/A	Substance that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids [mg/l]	2012	650	650	1000	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate [mg/l]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	95.2	27-210	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
F M W C WELL 2	2012	ND	ND			
Chloride [mg/l]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	102.5	40-170	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits.
F M W C WELL 2	06/12	160	160			
Turbidity [units]						
EVMWD SOURCE	2012	0.06	ND-.31	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
F M W C WELL 2	06/12	< 0.20	< 0.20			

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by call the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline [1-800-426-4791].

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control [CDC] guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline [1-800-426-4791].

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

* Well 2 water exceeds the MCL for arsenic. The water from the Well is blended with EVMWD source water before customer consumption.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Farm Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During June, July, August and September 2012, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for copper and lead, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. We did not complete sampling until October 16th, 2012. At that time results of all twenty samples indicated compliance with Health Department regulations.